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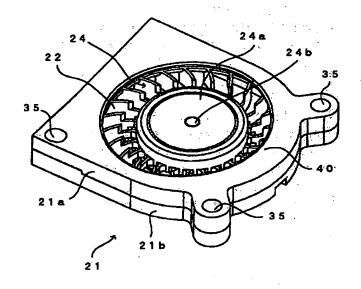
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#### (54) 【発明の名称】遠心ファン

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】風量の増大を図ることが可能な遠心ファンを提供する。

【解決手段】ケーシング21の上ケース部材21aの上面に円形の吸気口22を形成し、ケーシング21の側面の平坦部分には、ほぼその全面にわたる長方形の排気口23を形成し、ケーシング21内に回転自在にインペラ24を配設すると共に、ケーシング21の内周面とインペラ22の外周端縁とにより通風路25を形成し、この通風路25の幅をほぼ均一に形成する。更に、吸気口22を一部塞いでインペラ24を被覆する三日月状のカバー部40を、ケーシング21の上ケース部材21aに形成する。



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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 上面に吸気口が形成され側面に排気口が形成されたケーシングと、前記ケーシング内に回転自在に配設されたインペラと、前記ケーシングの内周面と前記インペラの外周端縁とにより形成され前記吸気口と前記排気口とを連通した通風路とを備えて成る遠心ファンにおいて、

前記通風路が、縦断面の断面積が均一に形成されていることを特徴とする遠心ファン。

【請求項3】 前記吸気口を一部塞ぎ前記インペラを被 覆するカバー部が、前記ケーシングに設けられているこ とを特徴とする請求項1または2に記載の遠心ファン。

【請求項4】 前記吸気口がほぼ円形を成し、前記カバーが前記吸気口の円周に沿って弧状に形成されていることを特徴とする請求項3に記載の遠心ファン。

【請求項5】 請求項1ないし4のいずれかに記載の遠心ファンにおいて、前記排気口がほぼ矩形であって、この排気口における長手方向の幅が、前記幅寸法を可変したときに風量が最大で且つ騒音が最小となる領域に設定されることを特徴とする遠心ファン。

【請求項6】 請求項3ないし5のいずれかに記載の遠心ファンにおいて、前記カバー部の径方向幅を、このカバー部の内周縁と前記インペラの特定位置との距離を可変にしたときに風量が最大で且つ騒音が最小となる領域に設定されることを特徴とする遠心ファン。

【請求項7】 請求項1ないし6のいずれかに記載の遠 心ファンにおいて、前記排気口が、被冷却体に対向して いることを特徴とする遠心ファン。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、上面に吸気口が 形成され側面に排気口が形成されたケーシング内に回転 自在にインペラが配設され、ケーシングの内周面とイン ペラの外周端縁とにより形成された通風路を有し、気体 が吸気口を通して回転軸方向に吸い込まれ、インペラを 40 径方向外方に通り抜けて排気口より排出される遠心ファ ンに関する。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】一般に、OA機器において、種々のファンが用いられるが、例えばパーソナルコンピュータ(以下、パソコンと省略する)のCPU(中央演算装置)の冷却用ファンには、その回転軸方向に風を発生させる軸流ファンが用いられることが多い。これは、大きな風量が得られ、通常、矩形平面形状を成すCPUにヒートシンク及びファンが積層して配置されていることから、こ 50

のヒートシンクを効率よく冷却するのに軸流ファンが適 しているためである。

【0003】このように、ヒートシンクの冷却に軸流ファンを用いたものとして、例えば特開平8-189500号公報、特開平10-303585号公報や特開平8-321571号公報に記載の発明があり、これらの公報には、軸流ファンの排気口から排気された風がヒートシンクに当り、このヒートシンク側面から排気され、それぞれ排気の方向が全方向、2方向、1方向であるタイプのものが開示されている。

【0004】一方、パソコンの小型・薄型化が進行するのに伴い、CPU、ヒートシンク、ファンの大きさの制約が厳しさを増し、これらCPU、ヒートシンク、ファンに対しても一層の小型・薄型化が要求されるようになってきている。このような要求を満足する手法として、上記したようにCPU、ヒートシンク及びファンを積層するのではなく、CPUとヒートシンクに対してファンを平面上に並列に配置し、これによって薄型化を図ることが考えられている。

【0005】ところが、最近のCPUは処理性能が一段と良くなり、その分発熱量も上昇しているため、このような発熱量の多いCPU及びそのヒートシンクを効果的に冷却できるように、CPU、ヒートシンク、ファンの配置の制約に加えて、冷却用ファンの風量増加、つまり少ないスペースでありながら風量の多いファン構造が望まれるようになってきている。

【0006】そこで、特開平9-228997号公報や特開平7-111756号公報に記載のように、特定方向に風を送り出すことが可能な遠心ファン(またはシロッコファンという場合がある)をCPU及びそのヒートシンクの冷却用に使用することが考えられる。この場合、遠心ファンは、上面に吸気口が形成され側面に排気口が形成されたケーシング内に回転自在にインペラが配設され、ケーシングの内周面とインペラの外周端縁転により形成された通風路を有し、吸気口を通して通り形成された通風路を有し、吸気口を通して通りに気体を吸い込み、インペラを径方向外方に通りまけて排気口より気体を排出することができ、このとき排気口を絞ることで一定方向に風を集中できることからするように配置することが可能になり、空気の流動方向と被冷却体との位置関係の面で冷却効率が優れている。

【0007】そして、従来の遠心ファンは、例えば図14及び図15に示すように構成されている。即ち、上ケース部材1a及び下ケース部材1bの組み合わせから成るケーシング1の上ケース部材1aの上面には、円形の吸気口2が形成され、ケーシング1の側面には四角形の排気口3が形成され、このケーシング1内に回転自在にインペラ4が配設されると共に、ケーシング1の内周面とインペラ4の外周端縁とによりほぼ円周状の通風路5が形成されている。

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【0008】このとき、特に図15に示されるように、 インペラ4は図上の反時計回りに回転し、通風路5は高 さ(回転軸方向の幅)が均一であって、上流側5aから 下流側5 b に向かって次第にその径方向の幅が広くなる ように、即ち通風路5の縦断面の断面積が次第に広くな るように形成され、幅の狭い下流側5bで空気が圧縮さ れ、風の流量の増加に合わせるように径方向の幅が広い 上流側5aとすることにより、静圧の増加を図ってい

【0009】尚、図15において、下ケース部材1bの 10 ほぼ中央部に形成された円形の嵌挿凹部7には、モータ 制御回路を構成する回路部品が実装されたリング状のプ リント基板 (図示せず) が嵌挿され、この嵌挿凹部7の 中心の円形透孔8と、コア及びコイルから成るステータ (図示せず) のコア中央の孔とが一致するように、ステ ータがその円形透孔8を形成する円筒部に嵌合して固定 されている。プリント基板の引出線は、嵌挿凹部7の孔 7 a から引き出され、下ケース部材 1 b の裏面の案内凹 部7bから外部へ導出される。図上の孔7cは、プリン ト基板の回路部品の逃がしである。

【0010】更に、透孔8及びコア中央の孔に円筒状の ボス部材9の下部が嵌入され、このボス部材9の内側 に、一対のボールベアリング10を介してシャフト11 が嵌挿され、ステータの外側には、リング状のマグネッ ト12が所定の間隔をあけて配設され、ロータフレーム 13がマグネット12に外嵌され、このロータフレーム 13にインペラ4のカップ状の本体4aが外嵌されると 共に、この本体4aの中央の透孔4bにシャフト11の 上端が嵌入されている。

【0011】そして、モータ制御回路によりステータの 30 コイルに通電されて回転磁界が形成され、これによって マグネット12及びインペラ4が一緒に回転する。吸気 口2から回転軸方向に取り込まれた空気は、インペラ4 を径方向外方に通り抜けて通風路5にて圧縮されながら 排気口3より排出される。このとき、排気口3に対向す るようにCPUのヒートシンクを配置しておくことによ り、排気口3からの風を直接ヒートシンクに当てて効率 よくヒートシンクの冷却を行うことができる。

#### [0012]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、従来の遠心フ 40 アンは、軸流ファンに比べて薄型化し易く性能的にも静 圧が高いという長所を有する反面、軸流ファンよりも風 量が少ないことから、CPU及びヒートシンク等の被冷 却体における最近の発熱量の上昇に対して充分な冷却を 行うことができない場合があり、一層の風量の増大が求

【0013】そこで、本発明は、風量の増大を図ること が可能な遠心ファンを提供することを目的とする。

【課題を解決するための手段】上記した目的を達成する 50

ために、本発明の遠心ファンは、通風路が、縦断面の断 面積が均一に形成されていることを特徴としている。こ のような構成によれば、通風路に幅の広狭がある従来の ものと比べて、スペース上の制約が緩和される。そのた め、従来構造と比較して、通風路を広げることができ、 より多くの空気を流動させることができると共に、イン ペラの羽根部分を大きくすることができ、風量を増大す ることが可能になる。

【0015】また、本発明は、前記通風路が、前記イン ペラの中心を通る前記排気口方向から上流側へほぼ。9.0 'の角度位置を基準の0°位置として、上流側へほぼ2 50°の角度位置にわたる範囲に形成されていることを 特徴としている。

【0016】このような構成によれば、吸気口から取り 込まれた空気が、上記した0°~250°にわたる縦断 面の断面積が均一な通風路にて圧縮されて排気口より排 出される。

【0017】また、本発明は、前記吸気口を一部塞ぎ前 記インペラを被覆するカバー部が、前記ケーシングに設 けられていることを特徴としている。このとき、前記吸 気口がほぼ円形を成し、前記カバー部がこの吸気口の円 周に沿って弧状に形成されているのが好ましい。この弧 状とは、円形の円周に沿って三日月形、弓形等である。

【0018】このような構成によれば、吸気口の一部を カバー部により塞ぐことによって、通風路から吸気中側 に漏れるという、いわゆる空気の逆流が阻止され、空気 漏れによる風量低下が未然に防止される。また、逆流が 阻止されることで、吸気口に流入する空気の乱れが少な くなり、騒音低下にも寄与する。その結果、カバー部を 設けない場合よりも、いっそう風量の増大と共に騒音低 下を図ることが可能になる。

【0019】また、本発明は、前記排気口がほぼ矩形で あって、この排気口における長手方向の幅が、前記幅寸 法を可変したときに風量が最大で且つ騒音が最小となる 領域に設定されることを特徴としている。

【0020】このことは、本発明の遠心ファンにおける 排気口の形状に対して風量と騒音値に相関関係があるこ とを見出したことによる。このような構成によれば、風 量が最大で騒音値が最小である遠心ファンを実現でき る。

【0021】また、本発明は、前記カバー部の径方向幅 を、このカバー部の内周縁と前記インペラの特定位置と の距離を可変にしたときに風量が最大で且つ騒音が最小 となる領域に設定されることを特徴としている。

【0022】このような構成でも、風量が最大で騒音値 が最小である遠心ファンを実現することが可能である。

【0023】また、本発明は、前記排気口が、被冷却体 に対向していることを特徴としている。このような構成 によれば、例えばノート型パソコンに使用されている。C PU、ヒートシンク等の被冷却体をファンに対して平面

上に並設でき、これら被冷却体を効果的に冷却することができる。

#### [0024]

【発明の実施の形態】(第1実施形態)この発明の第1 実施形態について図1ないし図3を参照して説明する。 但し、図1は本発明に係る第1実施形態の遠心ファンの 斜視図、図2は図1の分解斜視図、図3は図1の動作説 明図であって、本実施形態の遠心ファンはパソコンに使 用されるCPU及びヒートシンクの冷却用を用いて説明 する。

【0025】図1、図2に示すように、上ケース部材2 1a及び下ケース部材21bの組み合わせにより、平面 視ほぼU字状を成すケーシング21が形成されている。 平面視ほぼU字状とは、図3のような平面視において半 円形部21cと、この半円形部21cの直径を一辺とし て矩形をなす矩形部21dとを合わせた形状である。そ の上ケース部材21aの上面にはその半円形部21cと 同心で円形の吸気口22が形成されている。ケーシング 21の側面の平坦部分(矩形部における半円形部21c に連らならない辺)には、ほぼその全面にわたる長方形 20 の排気口23が形成されている。

【0026】このケーシング21内に回転自在にインペラ24が半円形部23cと同心に配設されると共に、ケーシング21の内周面(ケーシング21の上面と下面と側面)とインペラ22の外周端縁とにより通風路25が形成されている。この通風路25は高さ(回転軸方向の幅)が均一であって、径方向の幅も均一に、即ち縦断面の断面積が周方向に均一に形成されている。インペラ240外径と吸気口22の直径とはほぼ同じで、吸気 30口22からはインペラ24を含むロータフレームが露出している。

【0027】そして、特に図2に示すように、下ケース部材21bのほぼ中央部(ケーシング21の半円形部21cと同心)にはモータ制御回路を構成する回路部品が実装されたプリント基板(図示せず)を嵌挿する嵌挿凹部27が形成されている。この嵌挿凹部27には円筒28aがあり、この中に円形の透孔28が透設され、円筒28aの外方に、プリント基板の電子部品の逃がし孔28bとリード線の引出孔28cが透設されている。引出40孔28cには、下ケース部材21bの裏面にリード線案内路28dが凹設されている。コア及びこのコアに巻回されたコイルから成るステータ(図示せず)が円筒28aに嵌合して搭載されている。

【0028】また、下ケース部材21bの透孔28に、円筒状のボス部材29の下部が嵌入され、上下に一対のボールベアリング30が嵌着されたシャフト31がボス部材29の内側に両ボールベアリング30を介して嵌挿されている。これにより、シャフト31は下ケース部材21bに対して回転自在に支持されている。

【0029】更に、リング状のマグネット32がステータの外側に所定の間隔をあけて配設され、ロータフレーム33がマグネット32に外嵌され、ロータフレーム33にインペラ24のカップ状のインペラ本体24aが外嵌されると共に、このインペラ本体24aの中央の透孔24bにシャフト31の上端が嵌入されている。尚、図1、図2において、ケーシング21の半円形部21cの側面には、このファン固定用に2つのねじ挿通孔35が突出して形成され、矩形部21dで排気口23の一端に1つのねじ挿通孔35が形成され、合わせて3つのねじ挿通孔35を備えている。

【0030】そして、モータ制御回路によりステータのコイルに通電されて回転磁界が形成され、これによってマグネット32及びインペラ24が一緒に図上の反時計回りに回転する。吸気口22から回転軸方向に取り込まれた空気はインペラ24を径方向外方に通り抜けて通風路25にて圧縮されながら反時計回りに流動し排気口23より排出される。このとき、排気口23に対向し通風路25の延長線上に、ノート型パソコンに使用されているCPU及びヒートシンクを配置しておくことにより、排気口23からの風が直接CPU及びヒートシンクに当たって効率よく冷却が行われる。

【0031】ところで、通風路25の径方向の均一幅の領域は、図3に示すように、インペラ24の中心から排気口23の方向にのびる垂線と排気口23との交点を6時方向とし、9時方向の位置を基準の0°として、この基準の0°位置から時計回りに上流側へほぼ180°の角度位置にわたる範囲を均一幅領域とするのがよい。最も望ましくは、上記した0°位置からほぼ250°の角度位置にわたる範囲において通風路25の幅を均一にするとよい。

【0032】このようにすると、通風路25に幅の広狭がある従来の構造(図16参照)と比べて、インペラ24の外周端縁とケーシング21の側面までの距離を大きく確保でき、スペース上の制約が緩和され、通風路25を広げることが可能になる。

【0033】従って、第1実施形態によれば、より多くの空気を流動させることができると共に、インペラ24の羽根の1枚ずつを径方向に大きくすることが可能になるため、従来構造の遠心ファンに比べて、風量を増大することができ、冷却性能の向上を図ることができる。

【0034】また、排気口23を、ノート型パソコンに使用されているCPU、ヒートシンク等の被冷却体に対向させることで、ファンとこれら被冷却体を平面上に並設できるため、同パソコンにおける厚み方向にスペースをとることもなく、被冷却体を効率よく冷却することができる。

【0035】(第2実施形態)この発明の第2実施形態 について図4ないし図12を参照して説明する。但し、 50 図4は本発明に係る第2実施形態の遠心ファンの斜視

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図、図5は図4の分解斜視図、図6は図4の平面図、図7は図4の正面図、図8は図4の右側面図、図9ないし図12はこの遠心ファンの動作説明図であって、本実施形態の遠心ファンにおいても、第1実施形態と同じくパソコンに使用されるCPU及びヒートシンクの冷却用を用いて説明する。

【0036】図4ないし図8において、図1及び図2と同一符号は同一若しくは相当するものを示し、図1及び図2と相違するのは、吸気口22を一部塞いでインペラ24を被覆する三日月形のカバー部40を、ケーシング1021の上ケース部材21aに一体的に形成している点である。

【0037】このカバー部40は、特に図6に示されるように円形の吸気口22の円周に沿って排気口23と反対側を弧状に塞ぐように形成されており、上記した図3を参照すると、インペラ24から排気口23の方向にのびる垂線と排気口23との交点を6時方向とし、9時方向の位置を基準の0°として、この基準の0°位置と時計回りに上流側へほぼ180°のところとに両端が位置し、時計回りに0°から90°及び反時計回りに180 20°から90°に径方向の幅が次第に広くなり、90°の角度位置において最も径方向の幅が広い三日月形を成している。

【0038】このとき、カバー部40の望ましい形状としては、カバー部40からインペラ24の本体24 aまでの最短の距離T(図6参照)をどれくらいに設定するのがよいかを調べるために、この距離Tを可変したときの最大風量及び騒音値を測定したところ、それぞれ図9に示すような結果となった。この結果から、同図中の破線に示すように最も風量が大きくなるときの距離Tと、同図中の実線に示すように最も騒音値が小さくなるときの距離Tとがほぼ一致しており、風量が増大しても騒音は逆に低くなることがわかる。

【0039】また、カバー部40は、距離T(またはカバー部40の径方向幅)を調整することで、風量と騒音を共に良好に設定することが可能になる。

【0040】ところで、本実施形態における遠心ファンと、上記した第1実施形態における遠心ファン(図1参照)及び通風路の幅に広狭のある従来構造の遠心ファン(図15参照)との性能比較実験を行ったところ、図10に示すような結果となった。図10において、横軸は風量を、縦軸は静圧をそれぞれ表わし、実線が本実施形態におけるカバー部40付きのファン、1点鎖線が第1実施形態のカバー部なしのファン、破線が従来構造のファンをそれぞれ示す。

【0041】そして、従来構造のファンと比較すると、 本実施形態及び第1実施形態のファンでは、静圧は劣る ものの風量はいずれも増加しており、第1実施形態のファンでは12%風量が増加し、本実施形態におけるファ ンでは、その約2倍の23%風量が増加していることが 50

わかった。

【0042】一方、排気口23の望ましい形状として、排気口23の横幅W(図7参照)をどれくらいにするのがよいかを調べるために、カバー部40付きの本実施形態における構造の遠心ファンにおいて、排気口23の横幅Wを可変したときの風量及び騒音値を測定したところ、図11に示すようになった。図11において、実線は風量、1点鎖線は騒音値を示し、この結果から、排気口23の幅が狭いと、風量は大きいものの騒音も大きくなる傾向にあり、逆に排気口23の幅が広いと、騒音は小さくなるものの風量も小さくなる傾向にあるため、排気口23の幅としては広すぎず狭すぎず、ケーシング21及びインペラ24の大きさに応じた最適値を実験的に選定するのが望ましい。

【0043】また、カバー部4-0付きの本実施形態における構造の遠心ファンにおいて、通風路25の望ましい形状として、通風路25の径方向の均一幅の角度領域R(図6参照)をどれくらいに設定するのがよいかを調べるために、インペラ24の中心を通る排気口23の方向を6時方向とし、9時方向の位置を基準の0°として(図3参照)、この基準の0°位置から時計回りに下流側に向かって均一幅にする角度位置を可変したときの風量の変化を測定したところ、図12に示すような結果となった。この結果から、上記したようにほぼ180°から250°の角度位置にわたる範囲において通風路25の径方向の幅を均一にするのが好ましいことがわかる(尚、本実施形態では、約200°である)。

【0044】従って、第2実施形態によれば、上記した 第1実施形態と同等の効果を得ることができるのは勿論 30 のこと、吸気口22の一部をカバー部40により塞ぐこ とによって、通風路25から吸気口22側への空気の漏 れ(逆流)が阻止され、空気漏れによる風量低下が未然 に防止されるため、カバー部40を設けない場合に比べ て、いっそう風量の増大を図ることが可能になる。ま た、吸気口22の逆流が阻止されることで、流入する空 気に乱れが少なくなり、騒音低下に寄与する。

【0045】なお、第2実施形態の変形例として、カバー部40を上記した三日月形ではなく図13 (a) に示すような弓形に形成してもよく、同図 (b) に示すように、カバー部40はインペラ本体24aの一部までをも覆うような三日月形であってもよい。

【0046】更に、同図(c)に示すように、インペラ24の中心を通る排気口23の方向を6時方向とし、9時方向の位置を基準の0°として、この基準の0°位置よりもマイナス側及び下流側へ180°よりも大なる側に、カバー部40の両端がぞれぞれ位置するような三日月形であってもよい。

【0047】また、カバー部40の形状は特にこのような三日月形や弓形に限定されるものではなく、要するに通風路25の一部を塞ぎインペラ24を被覆しつつも、

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できるだけ多くの風量が得られ、かつ騒音が少ない形状であればどのようなものであっても構わない。更に、カバー部40の位置も、上記したように、カバー部40の最大幅が吸気口22の排気口23と反対側(90°の位置)のみに限られるものでもない。

【0048】また、上記した第2実施形態では、カバー部40を上ケース部材21aと一体形成した場合について説明しているが、カバー部40を上ケース部材21aとは別体に形成し、カバー部40を上ケース部材21aに固着するようにしてもよいのは勿論である。

【0049】更に、本発明の遠心ファンにより冷却する対象を、上記した各実施形態ではノート型パソコンに使用されているCPUのヒートシンクを例に挙げたが、被冷却体はこれに限定されるものではなく、その他の被冷却体の冷却用に本発明の遠心ファンを同様に使用することが可能であり、加えて冷却用以外にも複写機の給紙用等のように、特定空間にて静圧を要求される用途でも使用が可能であり、特に薄型化が要求されるものに対して有効である。

【0050】また、本発明は上記した各実施形態に限定 20 されるものではなく、その趣旨を逸脱しない限りにおいて上述したもの以外に種々の変更を行うことが可能である。

#### [0051]

【発明の効果】以上のように、請求項1、2に記載の発明によれば、通風路に幅が均一であることから、スペース上の制約が緩和されるため、通風路を広げることができ、より多くの空気を流動させることができると共に、インペラの羽根部分を大きくすることができ、風量を増大することが可能になり、冷却性能の向上を図ることが 30でき、例えばノート型パソコンのCPUの冷却用として薄型で冷却性能の優れたファンを提供することが可能になる。

【0052】また、請求項2に記載の発明によれば、通 風路の均一幅の範囲を、インペラの中心を通る排気口方 向から上流側へほぼ90°の角度位置を基準の0°位置 として、上流側へほぼ250°の角度位置にわたる範囲 とすることで、効果的に空気を圧縮して排気口より排出 することができる。

【0053】また、請求項3に記載の発明によれば、吸 40 気口の一部を塞ぐカバー部を設けたことによって、通風路から吸気口側への空気の逆流を阻止できるため、空気漏れによる風量低下を未然に防止することができ、更に逆流が阻止されることで、吸気口に流入する空気の乱れが少なくなり、騒音低下にも寄与し、その結果、カバー部を設けない場合よりも、いっそう風量の増大と共に騒

音低下を図ることが可能になり、例えばノート型パソコンのCPUの冷却用として好適なファンを提供することが可能になる。

【0054】また、請求項4に記載の発明によれば、通 風路から吸気口側への空気の逆流を効果的に阻止するこ とができる。

【0055】また、請求項5及び6に記載の発明によれば、風量が最大で騒音値が最小である遠心ファンを実現できる。

【0056】また、請求項7に記載の発明によれば、例えばノート型パソコンに使用されているCPU、ヒートシンク等の被冷却体をファンに対して平面上に並設できるため、厚み方向にスペースをとることもなく、薄型のファンによって被冷却体を効果的に冷却することができる。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この発明の第1実施形態の斜視図である。

【図2】この発明の第1実施形態の分解斜視図である。

【図3】この発明の第1実施形態の動作説明図である。

【図4】この発明の第2実施形態の斜視図である。

【図5】この発明の第2実施形態の分解斜視図である。

【図6】この発明の第2実施形態の平面図である。

【図7】この発明の第2実施形態の正面図である。

【図8】この発明の第2実施形態の右側面図である。

【図9】この発明の第2実施形態の動作説明図である。

【図10】この発明の第2実施形態の動作説明図である。

【図11】この発明の第2実施形態の動作説明図である。

【図12】この発明の第2実施形態の動作説明図である。

【図13】この発明の第2実施形態の変形例の説明図で ある。

【図14】従来例の斜視図である。

【図15】従来例の分解斜視図である。

#### 【符号の説明】

21 ケーシング

21a 上ケース部材

21b 下ケース部材

22 吸気口

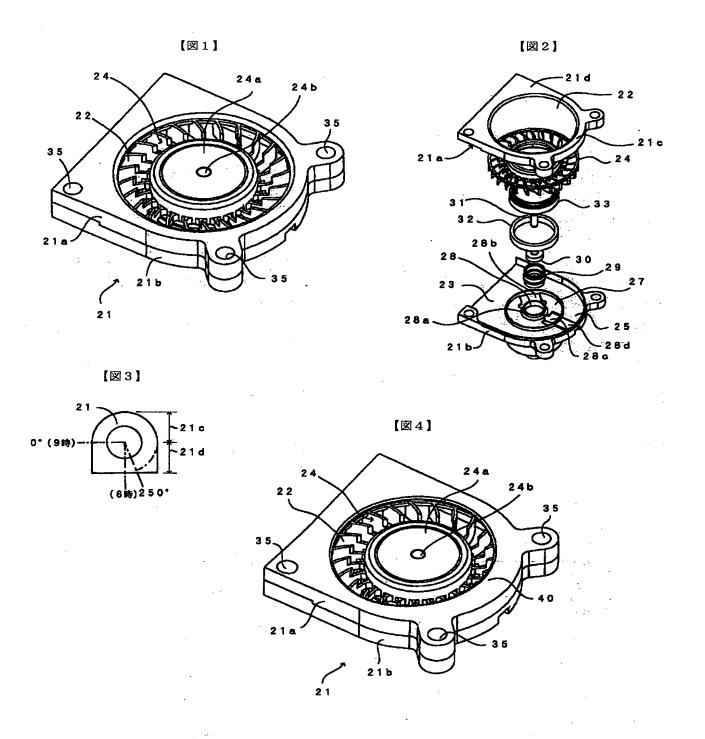
23 排気口

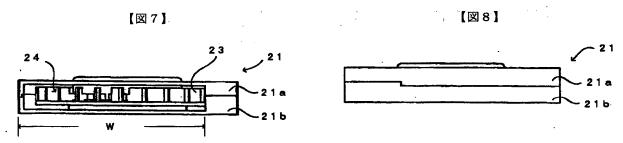
24 インペラ

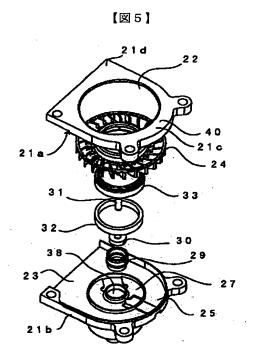
24a 本体

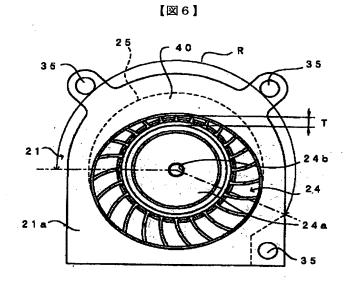
25 通風路

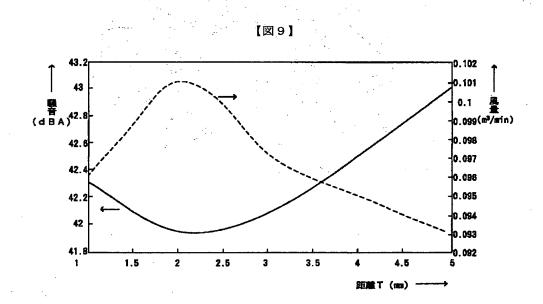
40 カバー部

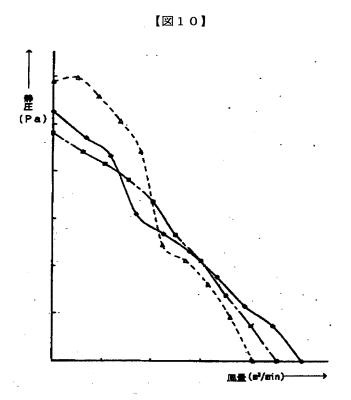


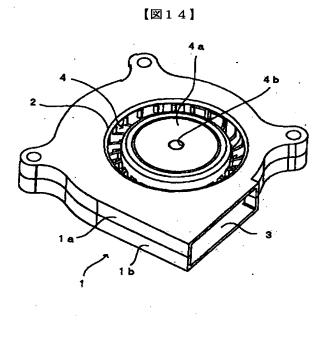


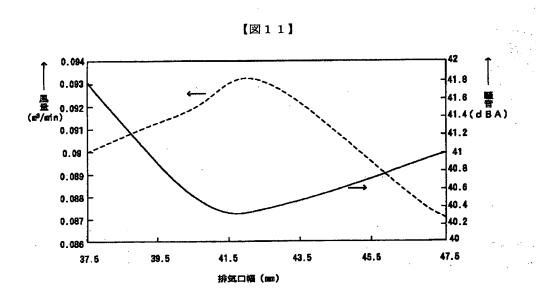




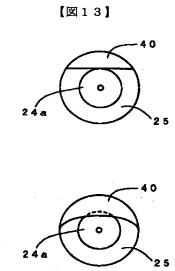


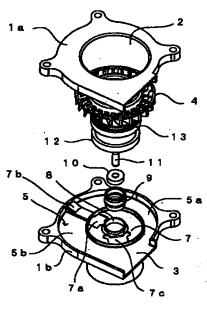


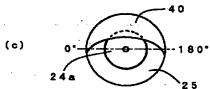




【図12】 0.1 0.098 (a) (m³/min) 0.096 0.094 0.092 0.09 0.089 0.086 210 230 240 260 270 【図15】







フロントページの続き

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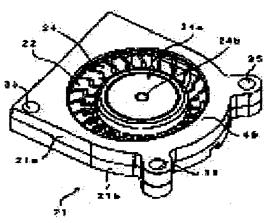
MATSUYAMA JUNYA SUGIMOTO AKIRA

#### (54) CENTRIFUGAL FAN

#### (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a centrigugal fan capable of increasing an air quantity.

SOLUTION: A circular intake port 22 is formed in an upper surface of an upper case member 21a of a casing 21; a rectangular exhaust port 23 is formed over the almost whole surface in a flat part of a side surface of the casing 21; an impeller 24 is rotatably arranged in the casing 21; a ventilating passage 25 is formed of an inner peripheral surface of the casing 21 and the outer peripheral edge of the impeller 22; and a width of this ventilating passage 25 is almost uniformly formed. A crescent cover part 40 for covering the impeller 24 by partially blocking up the intake port 22 is formed in the upper case member 21a of the casing 21.



#### **LEGAL STATUS**

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[Date of final disposal for application]

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[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

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#### **CLAIMS**

#### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The centrifugal fan with which said ventilation flue is characterized by forming the cross section of the longitudinal section in homogeneity in the centrifugal fan which is equipped with the ventilation flue which was formed of casing by which the inlet was formed in the top face and the exhaust port was formed in the side face, the impeller arranged free [ rotation ] in said casing, and the inner skin of said casing and the periphery edge of said impeller, and opened said inlet and said exhaust port for free passage, and changes.

[Claim 2] The centrifugal fan according to claim 1 with which said ventilation flue is characterized [ said ] by forming the about 90-degree angular position in the range covering [ as a 0 degree location of criteria ] the about 250-degree angular position to the upstream from an exhaust port to the upstream passing through the core of said impeller.

[Claim 3] The centrifugal fan according to claim 1 or 2 with which the covering section which takes up said a part of inlet and covers said impeller is characterized by being prepared in said casing.

[Claim 4] The centrifugal fan according to claim 3 characterized by for said inlet accomplishing a round shape mostly and forming said covering in an arc in accordance with the periphery of said inlet.

[Claim 5] The centrifugal fan characterized by being set as the field to which airflow is max and the noise serves as min in a centrifugal fan according to claim 1 to 4 when said exhaust port is a rectangle mostly and the width of face of the longitudinal direction in this exhaust port carries out adjustable [ of said width-of-face dimension ].

[Claim 6] The centrifugal fan characterized by being set as the field to which airflow is max when distance of the inner circumference edge of this covering section and the specific location of said impeller is made adjustable, and the noise serves as min in the direction width of face of a path of said covering section in a centrifugal fan according to claim 3 to 5.

[Claim 7] The centrifugal fan with which said exhaust port is characterized by having countered the cooled body in a centrifugal fan according to claim 1 to 6.

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

## [Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] It is related with the centrifugal fan which it has the ventilation flue which the impeller was arranged free [ rotation in casing by which, as for this invention, the inlet was formed in the top face, and the exhaust port was formed in the side face ], and was formed of the periphery edge of the inner skin of casing, and an impeller, and a gas is inhaled in the direction of a revolving shaft through an inlet, passes through an impeller to the method of the outside of the direction of a path, and is discharged from an exhaust port.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Generally, in OA equipment, although various fans are used, the axial flow fan which generates a wind in the direction of a revolving shaft is used for the fan for cooling of CPU (central processing unit) of a personal computer (it abbreviates to a personal computer hereafter) in many cases, for example. This is because big airflow is obtained, and the axial flow fan is usually suitable for cooling this heat sink efficiently since a heat sink and a fan do a laminating and are stationed at CPU which constitutes a rectangle flat—surface configuration.

[0003] Thus, JP,8-189500,A, JP,10-303585,A, and JP,8-321571,A have invention of a publication as what used the axial flow fan for cooling of a heat sink, the wind exhausted from the exhaust port of an axial flow fan is exhausted by these official reports from this heat sink side face in a heat sink, and the thing of the type whose directions of exhaust air are all the directions, a 2-way, and one direction respectively is indicated.

[0004] On the other hand, in connection with small and thin shape—ization of a personal computer advancing, much more small and thin shape—ization are increasingly required for constraint of the magnitude of CPU, a heat sink, and a fan of increase, these CPUs, a heat sink, and a fan in severity. As technique with which are satisfied of such a demand, as described above, the laminating of CPU, a heat sink, and the fan is not carried out, but a fan is stationed to juxtaposition on a flat surface to CPU and a heat sink, and it considers attaining thin shape—ization by this.

[0005] However, in addition to constraint of arrangement of CPU, a heat sink, and a fan, though it is the increment in airflow of the fan for cooling, i.e., few tooth spaces, fan structure with much airflow is increasingly desired, so that the latest CPU can cool effectively CPU with much such calorific value, and its heat sink, since the processing engine performance becomes good much more and the part calorific value is also rising.

[0006] Then, it is possible like the publication to JP,9-228997.A or JP,7-111756;A to use the centrifugal fan (or for it to be called a sirocco fan) which can send out a wind in the specific direction for CPU and cooling of the heat sink. In this case, an impeller is arranged by the centrifugal fan free [ rotation in casing by which the inlet was formed in the top face and the exhaust port was formed in the side face ]. It has the ventilation flue formed of the inner skin of casing, and the periphery edge of an impeller. A gas can be inhaled in the direction of a revolving shaft through an inlet, it can pass through an impeller to the method of the outside of the direction of a path, and a gas can be discharged from an exhaust port. Since a wind can be

concentrated in the fixed direction by extracting an exhaust port at this time, it becomes possible to arrange an exhaust port so that the cooled bodies, such as CPU and a heat sink, may be countered, and cooling effectiveness is excellent in the field of the physical relationship of the flow direction of air, and the cooled body.

[0007] And the conventional centrifugal fan is constituted as shown in drawing 14 and drawing 15. That is, while the circular inlet 2 is formed, the square exhaust port 3 is formed in the side face of casing 1 and an impeller 4 is arranged by the top face of upper case member 1a of the casing 1 which consists of the combination of upper case member 1a and bottom case member 1b free [ rotation ] in this casing 1, the periphery-like ventilation flue 5 is mostly formed in it of the inner skin of casing 1, and the periphery edge of an impeller 4.

[0008] So that it rotates an impeller 4 to the counterclockwise rotation on drawing, and a ventilation flue 5 may have uniform height (width of face of the direction of a revolving shaft) and the width of face of that direction of a path may become large gradually toward upstream 5a to downstream 5b at this time, as shown especially in drawing 15 That is, it is formed so that the cross section of the longitudinal section of a ventilation flue 5 may become large gradually, and air is compressed by downstream 5b with narrow width of face, and the increment in a static pressure is aimed at by being referred to as upstream 5a with the wide width of face of the direction of a path so that it may double with the increment in the flow rate of a wind. [0009] In drawing 15 in addition, in the circular fit-in crevice 7 of bottom case member 1b mostly formed in the center section So that the printed circuit board (not shown) of the shape of a ring in which the passive circuit elements which constitute a motor control circuit were mounted may be fitted in and the circular bore 8 of the core of this fit–in crevice 7 and the hole of the center of a core of the stator (not shown) which consists of a core and a coil may be in agreement The stator is being fitted in and fixed to the body which forms the circular bore 8. The leader line of a printed circuit board is pulled out from hole 7a of the fit-in crevice 7, and is drawn from guidance crevice 7b of the rear face of bottom case member 1b outside, the passive circuit elements of a printed circuit board miss hole 7c on drawing, and it comes out of it.

[0010] Furthermore, the lower part of the cylinder-like boss member 9 is inserted in a bore 8 and the hole of the center of a core. Inside this boss member 9, a shaft 11 is fitted in through the ball bearing 10 of a pair. In the outside of a stator While the ring-like magnet 12 opens predetermined spacing, and is arranged, the Rota frame 13 is attached outside by the magnet 12 and body 4a of the shape of a cup of an impeller 4 is attached outside by this Rota frame 13, the upper limit of a shaft 11 is inserted in bore 4b of the center of this body 4a.

[0011] And it energizes in the coil of a stator by the motor control circuit, rotating magnetic field are formed, and a magnet 12 and an impeller 4 rotate together by this. The air incorporated in the direction of a revolving shaft from the inlet 2 is discharged from an exhaust port 3, passing through an impeller 4 to the method of the outside of the direction of a path, and being compressed in a ventilation flue 5. At this time, by arranging the heat sink of CPU so that an exhaust port 3 may be countered, the wind from an exhaust port 3 can be applied to a direct heat sink, and a heat sink can be cooled efficiently.

[0012]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, since there was less airflow than an axial flow fan while it had the advantage also efficiently in which a static pressure was high that it is [thin-shape-] easy toize the conventional centrifugal fan compared with an axial flow fan, sufficient cooling may be unable to be performed to the rise of the latest calorific value in the cooled bodies, such as CPU and a heat sink, and increase of much more airflow was searched for.

[0013] Then, this invention aims at offering the centrifugal fan which can aim at increase of airflow.

[0014]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, as for the centrifugal fan of this invention, the ventilation flue is characterized by being formed in homogeneity by the cross section of the longitudinal section. According to such a configuration, the constraint on a tooth space is eased compared with the conventional thing which has

extensive \*\* of width of face in a ventilation flue. Therefore, while being able to extend a ventilation flue and being able to make more air flow conventionally as compared with structure, the wing part of an impeller can be enlarged and it becomes possible to increase airflow.

[0015] Moreover, this invention is characterized [ where said ventilation flue passes along the core of said impeller / said ] by forming the about 90-degree angular position in the range covering [ as a 0 degree location of criteria ] the about 250-degree angular position to the upstream from the exhaust port to the upstream.

[0016] According to such a configuration, the cross section of the longitudinal section covering 0 degree – 250 degrees which the air incorporated from the inlet described above is compressed in a uniform ventilation flue, and is discharged from an exhaust port.

[0017] Moreover, the covering section which this invention takes up said a part of inlet, and covers said impeller is characterized by being prepared in said casing. At this time, it is desirable that said inlet accomplishes a round shape mostly and said covering section is formed in an arc in accordance with the periphery of this inlet. This arc is crescent shape, a segment, etc. in accordance with a circular periphery.

[0018] According to such a configuration, by taking up a part of inlet with the covering section, the back flow of the so-called air of leaking from a ventilation flue to an inlet side is prevented, and the airflow fall by the air leak is prevented beforehand. Moreover, by a back flow being prevented, turbulence of the air which flows into an inlet decreases, and it contributes also to a noise reduction. Consequently, it becomes possible to plan a noise reduction with increase of airflow further rather than the case where the covering section is not prepared.

[0019] Moreover, this invention is characterized by being set as the field to which airflow is max and the noise serves as min, when said exhaust port is a rectangle mostly and the width of face of the longitudinal direction in this exhaust port carries out adjustable. [ of said width of face dimension ].

[0020] This depends on having found out that a correlation was in airflow and a noise value to the configuration of the exhaust port in the centrifugal fan of this invention. According to such a configuration, airflow can realize the centrifugal fan whose noise value is min at the maximum.

[0021] Moreover, this invention is characterized by being set as the field to which airflow is max and the noise serves as min in the direction width of face of a path of said covering section when distance of the inner circumference edge of this covering section and the specific location of said impeller is made adjustable.

[0022] Also as for such a configuration, it is possible for airflow to realize the centrifugal fan whose noise value is min at the maximum.

[0023] Moreover, this invention is characterized by said exhaust port having countered the cooled body. According to such a configuration, the cooled bodies currently used for example for the notebook sized personal computer, such as CPU and a heat sink, can be installed on a flat surface to a fan, and the body cooled [sthese] can be cooled effectively.

[Embodiment of the Invention] (The 1st operation gestalt) The 1st operation gestalt of this invention is explained with reference to drawing 1 thru/or drawing 3. However, the decomposition perspective view of drawing 1 and drawing 3 of the perspective view of the centrifugal fan of the 1st operation gestalt which drawing 1 requires for this invention, and drawing 2 are the explanatory views of drawing 1 of operation, and the centrifugal fan of this operation gestalt is explained using the object for cooling of the CPU and the heat sink which are used for a personal computer.

[0025] As shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>, the casing 21 which constitutes the shape of plane view of about U characters is formed of the combination of upper case member 21a and bottom case member 21b. The shape of plane view of about U characters is a configuration where 21d of rectangle sections which make one side the diameter of hemicycle section 21c and this hemicycle section 21c in plane view like <u>drawing 3</u>, and make a rectangle was doubled. Moreover, the circular inlet 22 is formed in the top face of case member 21a by the hemicycle section 21c and this alignment. The rectangular exhaust port 23 covering the whole surface is mostly formed in a part for the flat part of the side face of casing 21 (side which is not if it is

reams at hemicycle section 21c in the rectangle section).

[0026] While an impeller 24 is arranged by hemicycle section 23c and this alignment free [rotation] in this casing 21, the ventilation flue 25 is formed of the inner skin (the top face, inferior surface of tongue, and side face of casing 21) of casing 21, and the periphery edge of an impeller 22. This ventilation flue 25 has uniform height (width of face of the direction of a revolving shaft), and the cross section of homogeneity, i.e., the longitudinal section, is formed in the hoop direction also for the width of face of the direction of a path at homogeneity. The impeller 24 is arranged by the below-mentioned Rota frame. The diameter of an inlet 22 is almost the same as the outer diameter of an impeller 24, and the Rota frame containing an impeller 24 is exposed from the inlet 22.

[0027] And as shown especially in <u>drawing 2</u>, the fit-in crevice 27 which fits in the printed circuit board (not shown) in which the passive circuit elements of bottom case member 21b which constitute a motor control circuit were mounted is mostly formed in the center section (hemicycle section 21c and this alignment of casing 21). There is cylinder 28a in this fit-in crevice 27, the bore 28 circular in this is \*\*\*\*(ed), outside cylinder 28a, the electronic parts of a printed circuit board miss to a way, and hole 28b and drawer hole 28c of lead wire are \*\*\*\*(ed). 28d of lead-wire guidance ways is cut in the rear face of bottom case member 21b by drawer hole 28c. The stator (not shown) which consists of the coil wound around a core and this core is fitted in and carried in cylinder 28a.

[0028] Moreover, the lower part of the cylinder-like boss member 29 is inserted in the bore 28 of bottom case member 21b, and the shaft 31 in which the ball bearing 30 of a pair was attached up and down is fitted in it through both the ball bearings 30 inside the boss member 29. Thereby, the shaft 31 is supported free [ rotation ] to bottom case member 21b.

[0029] Furthermore, while the ring-like magnet 32 opens predetermined spacing in the outside of a stator, and is arranged in it, the Rota frame 33 is attached outside by the magnet 32 and impeller body 24a of the shape of a cup of an impeller 24 is attached outside by the Rota frame 33, the upper limit of a shaft 31 is inserted in bore 24b of the center of this impeller body 24a. In addition, in drawing 1 and drawing 2, two screw-thread insertion holes 35 were projected and formed in this fan immobilization, one screw-thread insertion hole 35 was formed in the end of an exhaust port 23 in 21d of rectangle sections, and the side face of hemicycle section 21c of casing 21 is equipped with three screw-thread insertion holes 35 in all.

[0030] And it energizes in the coil of a stator by the motor control circuit, rotating magnetic field are formed, and a magnet 32 and an impeller 24 rotate to the counterclockwise rotation on drawing together by this. Passing through an impeller 24 to the method of the outside of the direction of a path, and being compressed in a ventilation flue 25, the air incorporated in the direction of a revolving shaft from the inlet 22 flows counterclockwise, and is discharged from an exhaust port 23. At this time, cooling is efficiently performed for the wind from an exhaust port 23 in direct CPU and a heat sink by arranging CPU and the heat sink which counter an exhaust port 23 and are used by the notebook sized personal computer on the production of a ventilation flue 25.

[0031] By the way, the field of the homogeneous line width of the direction of a path of a ventilation flue 25 is good to make into a direction the intersection of the perpendicular and exhaust port 23 which are extended in the direction of an exhaust port 23 from the core of an impeller 24 at 6:00, and to make the range covering the about 180-degree angular position for the location of a direction into a homogeneous-line-width field from 0-degree location of these criteria to the upstream as 0 degree of criteria at 9:00 at a clockwise rotation, as shown in drawing 3. It is good to make width of face of a ventilation flue 25 into homogeneity in the range covering the about 250-degree angular position most desirably from the above-mentioned 0-degree location.

[0032] If it does in this way, compared with the conventional structure (refer to drawing 16) which has extensive \*\* of width of face in a ventilation flue 25, the distance to the side face of the periphery edge and casing 21 of an impeller 24 can be secured greatly, the constraint on a tooth space will be eased, and it will become possible to extend a ventilation flue 25.

[0033] Therefore, since according to the 1st operation gestalt the thing of the wing of an

impeller 24 for which it makes one sheet large in the direction of a path at a time becomes possible while being able to make more air flow, conventionally, compared with the centrifugal fan of structure, airflow can be increased and improvement in the cooling engine performance can be aimed at.

[0034] Moreover, the cooled body can be efficiently cooled by making an exhaust port 23 counter the cooled bodies currently used for the notebook sized personal computer, such as CPU and a heat sink, without taking a tooth space in the thickness direction in this personal computer, since the body cooled [ these ] can be installed on a flat surface with a fan. [0035] (The 2nd operation gestalt) The 2nd operation gestalt of this invention is explained with reference to drawing 4 thru/or drawing 12. However, the perspective view of the centrifugal fan of the 2nd operation gestalt which drawing 4 requires for this invention, and drawing 5 are the explanatory views of this centrifugal fan of operation, and the decomposition perspective view of drawing 4 and drawing 6 explain [ the top view of drawing 4 , and drawing 7 / the front view of drawing 4 , and drawing 8 ] the right side view, drawing 9 , or drawing 12 of drawing 4 also in the centrifugal fan of this operation gestalt using the object for cooling of the CPU and the heat sink which are used for a personal computer as well as the 1st operation gestalt. [0036] In drawing 4 thru/or drawing 8 , that a corresponding thing is shown and it is different

[0036] In <u>drawing 4</u> thru/or <u>drawing 8</u>, that a corresponding thing is shown and it is different from <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u> is that the same sign as <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u> is the same, or a point which forms in upper case member 21a of casing 21 in one the crescent shape covering section 40 which takes up an inlet 22 in part and covers an impeller 24.

[0037] If especially this covering section 40 is formed so that an exhaust port 23 and the opposite side may be taken up to an arc in accordance with the periphery of the circular inlet 22 as shown in drawing 6, and above-mentioned drawing 3 is referred to The intersection of the perpendicular and exhaust port 23 which are extended in the direction of an exhaust port 23 from an impeller 24 is made into a direction at 6:00. The location of a direction at 9:00 as 0 degree of criteria Both ends were located in 0-degree location and the clockwise rotation of these criteria to the upstream at the place of about 180 degrees, as for 90 degrees, the width of face of the direction of a path became gradually large from 180 degrees clockwise at 0 degree to 90 degrees, and a counterclockwise rotation, and crescent shape with the widest width of face of the direction of a path is accomplished in the 90-degree angular position.

[0038] In order to investigate whether it is good at this time to set the shortest distance T from the covering section 40 to body 24a of an impeller 24 (to refer to drawing 6) as how much as a desirable configuration of the covering section 40, when the maximum airflow and the noise value when carrying out adjustable [ of this distance T ] were measured, a result as shown in drawing 9, respectively was brought. Even if the distance T in case a noise value becomes small most is mostly in agreement as are shown in the broken line in this drawing, and shown in the distance T in case airflow becomes large most, and the continuous line in this drawing, and airflow increases, from this result, it turns out that the noise becomes low conversely.

[0039] Moreover, the covering section 40 is adjusting distance T (or the direction width of face of a path of the covering section 40), and it becomes possible to both set up airflow and the noise good.

[0040] By the way, when engine-performance comparative experiments with the centrifugal fan (refer to drawing 15) of structure were conducted conventionally which has extensive \*\* in the width of face of the centrifugal fan in this operation gestalt, the centrifugal fan (refer to drawing 1) in the above-mentioned 1st operation gestalt, and a ventilation flue, a result as shown in drawing 10 was brought. In drawing 10, an axis of abscissa expresses airflow, an axis of ordinate expresses a static pressure, respectively, and a fan [ in / in a continuous line / this operation gestalt] with covering section 40, a fan [ a dashed line ] without the covering section of the 1st operation gestalt; and a broken line show the fan of structure conventionally, respectively. [0041] And it turned out that each airflow is increasing although a static pressure is conventionally inferior by the fan of this operation gestalt and the 1st operation gestalt as compared with the fan of structure, airflow increases 12% in the fan of the 1st operation gestalt, and the twice [ about ] as many 23% airflow as this is increasing in the fan in this operation gestalt.

[0042] In order to investigate whether it is good as a desirable configuration of an exhaust port 23 to make breadth W of an exhaust port 23 (to refer to drawing 7) into how much, when the airflow and the noise value when carrying out adjustable [ of the breadth W of an exhaust port 23 ] were measured on the other hand in the centrifugal fan of the structure in this operation gestalt with covering section 40, it came to be shown in drawing 11. In drawing 11, a continuous line shows airflow and a dashed line shows a noise value, and from this result, if the width of face of an exhaust port 23 is narrow Since it is in the inclination for the noise to also become large although airflow is large, and the noise is in the inclination for airflow to also become small although it becomes small when the width of face of an exhaust port 23 is conversely wide, It does not elapse, but it is not too narrow and it is desirable to select experimentally the optimum value [ that it is large as width of face of an exhaust port 23 ] according to the magnitude of casing 21 and an impeller 24.

[0043] Moreover, in order to investigate whether it is good as a desirable configuration of a ventilation flue 25 to set the include—angle field R of the homogeneous line width of the direction of a path of a ventilation flue 25 (to refer to drawing 6) as how much in the centrifugal fan of the structure in this operation gestalt with covering section 40 The direction of the exhaust port 23 passing through the core of an impeller 24 is made into a direction at 6:00. The location of a direction as 0 degree of criteria at 9:00 (Refer to drawing 3) When change of the airflow when carrying out adjustable [ of the angular position made into homogeneous line width toward the downstream ] to a clockwise rotation from 0-degree location of these criteria was measured, a result as shown in drawing 12 was brought. It turns out that it is desirable to make width of face of the direction of a path of a ventilation flue 25 into homogeneity from this result in the range covering the about 180 to 250 degrees angular position as described above (in addition with this operation gestalt, it is about 200 degrees).

[0044] Therefore, by taking up a part of inlet 22 with the covering section 40 not to mention the ability acquiring effectiveness equivalent to the above-mentioned 1st operation gestalt according to the 2nd operation gestalt Since the leakage of the air from a ventilation flue 25 to an inlet 22 side (back flow) is prevented and the airflow fall by the air leak is prevented beforehand, compared with the case where the covering section 40 is not formed, it becomes possible to aim at increase of airflow further. Moreover, by the back flow of an inlet 22 being prevented, turbulence decreases to the flowing air and it contributes to a noise reduction.

[0045] In addition, as you may form in a segment as shown in <u>drawing 13</u> (a) instead of crescent shape which described the covering section 40 above as a modification of the 2nd operation gestalt and it is shown in this drawing (b), the covering section 40 may be the crescent shape which covers a part of impeller body 24a.

[0046] Furthermore, as shown in this drawing (c), the direction of the exhaust port 23 passing through the core of an impeller 24 may be made into a direction at 6:00, and you may be the crescent shape in which the both ends of the covering section 40 carry out a \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* location at the becoming side size from 180 degrees in a minus side and the downstream in 0-degree location of these criteria considering the location of the 9:00 direction as 0 degree of criteria. [0047] Moreover, although the configuration of the covering section 40 is not limited to such crescent shape or a segment, in short, takes up a part of ventilation flue 25 and covers an impeller 24 especially, as much airflow as possible may be obtained, and as long as noise is few configurations, it may be what kind of thing. Furthermore, as the location of the covering section 40 was also described above, the maximum width of the covering section 40 is not restricted only to the exhaust port 23 and the opposite side (location of 90 degrees) of an inlet 22, either. [0048] Moreover, although the above-mentioned 2nd operation gestalt explains the case where the covering section 40 is upper case member 21a and really formed, upper case member 21a forms the covering section 40 in another object, and, of course, you may make it fix the covering section 40 to upper case member 21a.

[0049] Furthermore, although the heat sink of CPU currently used for the notebook sized personal computer was mentioned as the example with each operation gestalt which described above the object cooled with the centrifugal fan of this invention. The cooled body is not limited to this, and it is possible to use the centrifugal fan of this invention similarly for cooling of the

other cooled bodies, and it adds. Besides the object for cooling like [ for feeding of a copying machine ] It is effective to what it can be used also for the application of which a static pressure is required in specific space, and especially thin shape—ization is required as.

[0050] Moreover, this invention can make various change in addition to what was mentioned above unless it is not limited to each above—mentioned operation gestalt and deviated from the meaning.

[0051]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, since the constraint on a tooth space is eased, while being able to extend a ventilation flue and being able to make more air according to invention given in claims 1 and 2 flow since width of face is uniform to a ventilation flue It becomes possible to offer the fan who the wing part of an impeller could be enlarged, and it became possible to increase airflow, and could aim at improvement in the cooling engine performance, for example, excelled [ thin shape ] in the cooling engine performance as an object for cooling of CPU of a notebook sized personal computer.

[0052] Moreover, according to invention according to claim 2, air can be effectively compressed [which passes the range of the homogeneous line width of a ventilation flue along the core of an impeller] from an exhaust port by making the about 90-degree angular position into the range covering the about 250-degree angular position as a 0-degree location of criteria to the upstream to the upstream, and it can discharge from an exhaust port.

[0053] Moreover, since the back flow of the air from a ventilation flue to an inlet side can be prevented by having prepared the covering section which takes up a part of inlet according to invention according to claim 3, By being able to prevent the airflow fall by the air leak beforehand, and a back flow being prevented further It becomes possible to become possible to plan a noise reduction with increase of airflow further, for example, to offer a fan suitable as an object for cooling of CPU of a notebook sized personal computer rather than the case where turbulence of the air which flows into an inlet decreases, and contribute also to a noise reduction, consequently the covering section is not prepared.

[0054] Moreover, according to invention according to claim 4, the back flow of the air from a ventilation flue to an inlet side can be prevented effectively.

[0055] Moreover, according to invention given in claims 5 and 6, airflow can realize the centrifugal fan whose noise value is min at the maximum.

[0056] Moreover, the cooled body can be effectively cooled by the thin fan, without taking a tooth space in the thickness direction, since the cooled bodies currently used, for example for the notebook sized personal computer, such as CPU and a heat sink, can be installed on a flat surface to a fan according to invention according to claim 7.

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#### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the perspective view of the 1st operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the decomposition perspective view of the 1st operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the explanatory view of the 1st operation gestalt of this invention of operation.

[Drawing 4] It is the perspective view of the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the decomposition perspective view of the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is the top view of the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 7] It is the front view of the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the right side view of the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention.

Drawing 9] It is the explanatory view of the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention of operation.

[Drawing 10] It is the explanatory view of the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention of operation.

[Drawing 11] It is the explanatory view of the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention of operation.

[Drawing 12] It is the explanatory view of the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention of operation.

[Drawing 13] It is the explanatory view of the modification of the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 14] It is the perspective view of the conventional example.

[Drawing 15] It is the decomposition perspective view of the conventional example.

[Description of Notations]

21 Casing

21a Upper case member

21b Bottom case member

22 Inlet

23 Exhaust Port

24 Impeller

24a Body

25 Ventilation Flue

40 Covering Section

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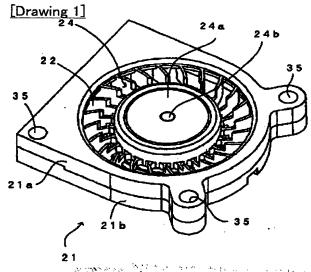
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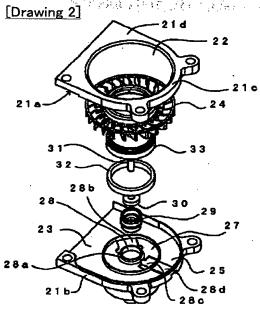
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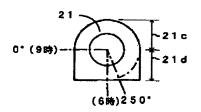
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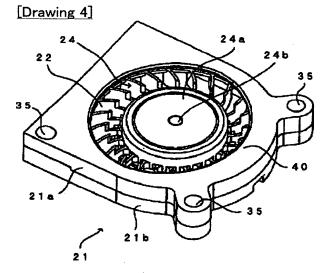
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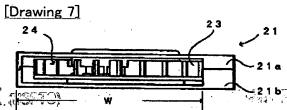


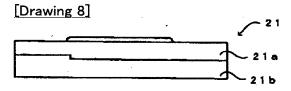


[Drawing 3]

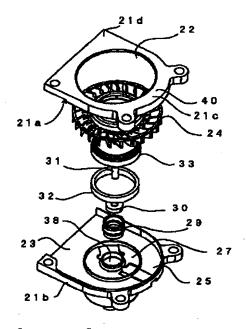


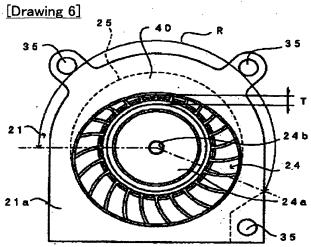


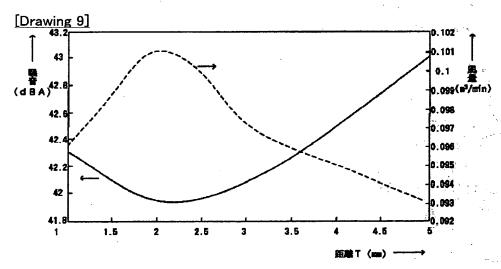




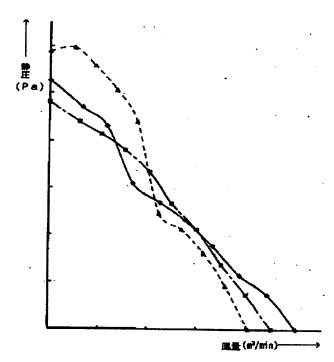
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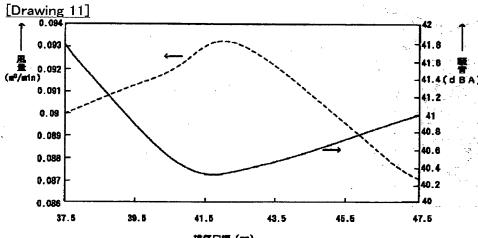


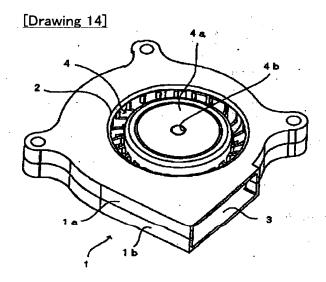


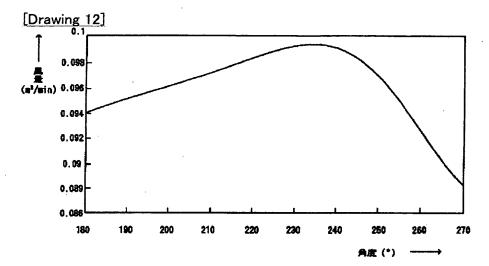


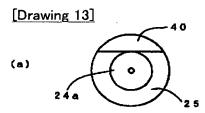
[Drawing 10]

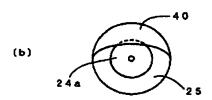


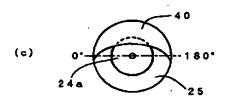




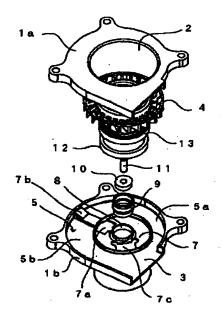








[Drawing 15]



[Translation done.]

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